

ALLIES PRESENT PERFECT FRONT

From Adriatic To Monastir Line In tact For Two Hundred Miles

NEW YORK, July 13—(Associated Press)—From the Adriatic to Salonika along a distance of two hundred miles the Allies now present a perfect single front to the enemy. This is the first apparent result of the recent victories of the Italian and French forces in Albania where they have hurled the Austrians back to the Skumbi River, twenty-five miles north of Berat, Rome last night reported the establishment of the perfect single two hundred mile front that has been attained.

CAPTURE BOOTY

Capturing large quantities of war munitions and materials, food stuffs and supplies, in spite of the efforts of the retreating Austrians to destroy storerooms and depots as they fly, taking many prisoners all along the seventy mile front, the Italian and French forces continue their progress northward. Confirmation of the occupation of Berat was received in despatches of yesterday morning.

THREATEN BULGARS

While the northward advance continues the Allies are also pushing eastward, farther and farther each day, and are more seriously threatening the Bulgarian flank around Monastir. The position of the Bulgarian forces is growing correspondingly weaker and they are already seriously threatened with the necessity of falling back to protect themselves from a flanking movement that would be disastrous.

"We are continuing our advance in Albania, clearing the ground which the Austrians have vacated before our advance and are capturing much booty," was the Italian official announcement received from Rome last night.

ITALIAN FRONT

In Italy the day was comparatively quiet along the Piave and in the mountain sectors the engagements were all of a local nature.

In the Trentino sector there was no indication yesterday of an immediate offensive against the strong mountain positions of the Italians.

UNITED STATES WILL CONTROL RAW WOOLS

WASHINGTON, July 12—(Official)—Importation of wool from Uruguay and Argentina is to be taken over by the United States Government, it is announced by the war trade board. The purpose of this is to insure the government complete control of raw wool.

Under the plan advanced import licenses will be granted to those countries for the remainder of the year for delivery only to the quartermaster general of the army.

AMUSEMENTS GET MONEY OF PUBLIC

WASHINGTON, July 12—(Official)—American people are spending more money in amusements and less in travel. This is shown by the report of the office of the collector of internal revenue. It can be explained by the facts that the government is seeking to discourage travel other than that which is necessary for the conduct of business, has raised passenger rates and that traveling has been made an expensive luxury while amusements at home have shown no such increase.

In the month of May collections of war taxes amounted to \$123,390,104.

DELAY OF HUNS UNINTENTIONAL

WASHINGTON, July 13—(Associated Press)—Germany is meeting unexpected obstacles on the Western front, and this is the occasion for the long delay in launching a new phase of the offensive in the belief of military experts here. They believe that the attack is not being voluntarily delayed because such delay cannot but be disadvantageous to the Germans. Various reasons for the delay are assigned.

Reasons For Delay

Some authorities say that the thrusts of the French between the Aisne and the Marne have completely upset the plans of the Germans and that the thrusts of the British in Flanders have also disconcerted preparations seriously. Still others attribute the delay to the Austrian disasters and the necessity of having reinforcements ready to meet the emergency on the Italian front, while others say that the food shortage is responsible. Others explain it by a despatch from the Hague which said that a Dutch traveler arriving from Germany tells of a rumor throughout Germany that Gen. von Hindenburg, the German commander-in-chief, is too ill to participate in the work at army headquarters and that Gen. Ludendorff has taken over his duties.

French Hit Hard

French troops yesterday morning attacked in force and with spirit over a three mile front and penetrated the enemy lines to the depth of a mile between Cambrai and Hainaut in Picardy. Here they captured the Castel Archies farm and a number of other strong German positions. Five hundred of the enemy were made prisoners and a number of machine guns besides some field guns were captured with a number of French mortars. These new positions appear to dominate the village of Moriel on the west bank of the Aisne and the village of Moreuil on the east bank and are likely to cause their speedy evacuation.

British Successes

Operating in the neighborhood of Merise in Flanders the British conducted successful raids, taking 120 prisoners while in the vicinity of Hamel, Australian and American troops have made some further progress, taken a few prisoners and consolidated their gains.

The British fighting forces in France now aggregate 2,000,000, it is estimated.

NEW LAW DESIGNED TO PUNISH FAKERS

Wearing of Foreign Uniforms By Those Not Authorized Will Be Punished

WASHINGTON, July 12—(Official)—It is no longer safe for any person, not authorized to do so, to wear the uniform of the army or the navy of a nation friendly to the United States for the President has signed the bill which makes such act an offense punishable by six months' imprisonment or a fine of \$300 or both. The purpose of this law is to prevent impersonation on charitable fund-raising for which they were intended.

MUTINY REPORTED IN FORCES OF AUSTRIA

CORFU, Island of Corfu, July 12—(Associated Press)—The Serbian press bureau announces that it has information of a serious mutiny of Austrian troops in the occupied districts of Serbia. It is declared that bad food was the cause of the mutiny, which was suppressed after a battle between the disaffected troops and those which still obeyed their commanders.

RAISE IN WAGES FOR STREET CAR MEN COMING

WASHINGTON, July 12—(Official)—Forty percent increase in the pay of street car motormen and conductors is recommended in the report of the war labor board, the increase to be granted throughout the United States. This report was rendered following an investigation by the board of wages paid, increases granted since the war and the present cost of living.

Ranks of Marines Filled By Ready Young Recruits

WASHINGTON, July 12—(Official)—Recruiting of the United States Marine Corps proceeds rapidly, expedited by the splendid showing the Marines are making in the fighting France. In the corps there are now 55,385 officers and men.

Since the first of July there have been received at headquarters 229,000 enlistment papers and it is estimated that the papers in 3,000 pending enlistments are held at the various recruiting bureaus.

WILSON EXPLAINS HIS VETO OF BILL

Increase of Wheat Price Would Add Two Dollars a Barrel To Cost of Flour

WASHINGTON, July 13—(Associated Press)—Because of the provision in the Agricultural Appropriation bill which created a new price for wheat, \$2.40 a bushel President Wilson yesterday vetoed the measure, declaring the increase is not necessary to stimulate production of wheat, the farmers are prosperous and the Wheat Corporation will handle any exigencies that may arise.

BELGIAN RULERS MAKE SPEEDY AIR FLIGHT

PARIS, July 12—(Associated Press)—King Albert of Belgium and his queen are again on the continent after their flight by an airplane to England. They have returned safely, making the return trip in separate airplanes in 20 minutes.

Germans' Hold Upon Latin American Trade Was Not Firm

Stories of Control of Business in South and Central America Exaggerated To Discourage Business of Other Nations

WASHINGTON, July 1—(Associated Press)—Persistent stories of Germany's commercial achievements in South and Central America and the generally accepted boast that German goods had completely captured those markets faded under the intense light of careful investigation into merely German propaganda, circulated with the idea of scaring all other competitors out of the field.

William C. Wells, chief statistician for the Pan American Union is authority for the statements that for several years before the war Germany actually was losing ground in South and Central America and that the greatest gains were made by the United States.

"Just prior to the European war," says Mr. Wells, "German trade in most of Latin America was in danger of immediate dissolution. For thirty years, it is true, German trade showed a large and progressive growth—but this was almost entirely at the expense of France. In 1911, German trade reached its apex. Argentina was ranked the German efforts to capture Latin American trade. In 1911 the percent of imports from the seven leading commercial countries to Argentina were as follows: United Kingdom, 29.6; Germany, 18.1; United States, 14.3; Italy, 8.3; France, 9.4; Belgium, 4.3; and Spain, 3.1. And this was Germany's last year. In thirty years Germany had increased her proportion of Latin American trade ninety-four percent. Italy gained ninety-four percent, and the United States gained 141 percent. All the other countries except Belgium lost, France most heavily. Most of the German gains were at her expense.

MANY GERMAN BONDS HELD IN AMERICA

Busch Family By No Means Only Purchasers Found

NEW YORK, July 12—(Official)—The Busch family in St. Louis are by no means the only persons in the United States who invested heavily in German bonds before this country and Germany were at war. The deputy attorney general in New York who is investigating the source from which was obtained the money for the purchase of the New York Evening Mail and Express, says that his investigations have shown that many in America invested in such bonds not knowing that the proceeds were to be used for the purpose of spreading German propaganda in the United States, or that the money would be used in any way against the interests of the United States.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

When you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a malady to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble within control and perhaps save a life, or at least a doctor's bill. For sale by all druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

PROHIBITION WILL STOP FUEL FAMINE

Only In This Way Can Extra Hundred Millions of Coal Be Secured, Says Garfield

WASHINGTON, July 13—(Associated Press)—National prohibition is absolutely necessary if the extra hundred million tons of coal that is needed to be secured. This was asserted yesterday by Fuel Administrator Garfield. Prohibition is needed to speed up production, it would reduce fuel consumption in saloons and similar establishments and would give a sufficient force of labor to relieve shortages.

This statement by the fuel administrator followed decision in the senate to postpone action on the proposal for nationwide prohibition during the war. An agreement has been tentatively reached between the senate leaders to postpone prohibition legislation until August 20.

ADMIRAL CLARK IS CONFIRMED IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, July 13—(Associated Press)—The senate yesterday afternoon confirmed the appointment of George R. Clark, recently commandant at the Pearl Harbor naval station in Hawaii, to be Judge Advocate General of the navy with the rank of rear-admiral.

SIBERIA IS GIVEN PROVISIONAL RULER

LONDON, July 13—(Associated Press)—Establishment of a temporary government for an independent Siberia is announced in despatches from Harbin and Vladivostok.

Lieutenant General Hovhath, vice president, and general manager of the Chinese and Eastern Railway has declared himself proponent of the temporary Siberian government, this despatch said, and has been proclaimed the provisional ruler of Siberia.

done the evening because it was better made and more suitable to the country and the crops. The trade was more intelligently handled by American importers and as a consequence they secured it.

United States Gains

"Both Germany and the United States are new entrants in the race for overseas trade in manufactures, but Germany was first in the field. German manufacturers were pouring into the Latin-American field from Mexico to Argentina in competition with British and French goods years before the United States was shipping anything to these countries, except flour, cotton, lumber and the like. Yet in 1913, prior to the outbreak of the war, the United States had passed Germany in four-out of the twenty countries of Latin America—that is, the United States exceeded Germany in exports to those fourteen countries in the ratio of more than 4 to 1—\$187,412,096 to \$43,825,005.

Not All Told

"Figures are sometimes eloquent if one knows how to read them, but they never tell quite the whole story. The point that the figures of trade with Latin America do not tell is that the German trade was precarious, somewhat artificial, and by no means well based. Its basis were long credit and cheap goods. Long credits and cheapness are undoubtedly good bait with which to fish for trade but not necessarily for the best kind of trade. Furthermore, long credits and cheapness are like bumpercars, having a return curve often to the hurt of the user.

Many Bad Risks
"It was notorious that German losses in Latin America were much greater than British and American losses. Many well-informed persons believe them to be greater than both combined. The Germans had what amounted to almost a complete monopoly of the bad risks. On the contrary, American losses from bad credits were almost negligible. The leading New York house in the South American export field, through one of its officials, has stated that its losses in South America, extending over a long period, amounted to a very small fraction of one percent.

"Germany treated Latin Americans as on a plane with Chinese and Central Africans. It was thought that anything might be sold if only cheap enough. Price was everything; quality nothing. The result might have been foreseen. The flood of cheap, flimsy and gaudy Brummagean wares that poured into Latin America undermined the German reputation. The German stamp on an article was a grave handicap even when the article itself was not bad. Even the dishonest subterfuge of placing American and English labels on the main goods did not save the situation.

GERMANY DEMANDS LARGE INDEMNITY FROM POOR RUSSIA

Immediate Settlement Is Asked From People Who Are Too Poor To Secure Food

CHOLERA ADDS HORRORS TO SUFFERING SLAVS

Seven Billion Rubles Is Amount Assessed Against the Victims of Early Peace

PARIS, July 13—(Associated Press)—A despatch received by the Havas agency announces that Germany has called for the immediate settlement of an indemnity now imposed upon Russia, this amounting to seven billion rubles (\$4,538,000,000 under normal value of a ruble, but about one-third that at the present depreciated value of the Russian standard coin).

Accompanying this despatch is another describing the desperate food situation in and around Petrograd, where cholera has appeared as a result of the general starvation. The disease is attacking hundreds of new victims daily.

PETROGRAD SEARCHING OFFAL FOR FOOD

PETROGRAD, June 27—The victualing of Petrograd now has reached a more critical stage. There often is no bread at all to be distributed for two or three days together, and in lieu thereof only half a pound of potatoes per head and the same quantity of dried pot herbs. This morning it was said that from tomorrow there will be only three days more either bread or potatoes and we shall have to make shift with dedicated vegetables alone. This fact and the reduction of our maximum allowance of high bread to two ounces when the bakers can get flour, will convey some idea of the state of things. The all important business here at present is to get enough to eat. The exigent morsels doled out by the provision commissariat or otherwise obtained with great difficulty at ruinous prices barely suffice to keep body and soul together. Men and women frequently succumb and sink down in the street from sheer exhaustion.

The other day opposite my window a shopman out of work was unable to proceed until charitable passers-by revived him with scraps from the menageries which they were carrying home to their families.

Search Is Official

Novaya Vostokost, putting it strongly, says that hungry citizens seek vainly among offal and rubbish heaps and lick the paste of street posters and placards.

For the same urgent purpose the savings of years are used and family treasures find their way into antiquarian and old curiosity shops which are multiplying at an extraordinary rate while other shops are closing for want of wares. The waning shop trade is gradually going over to the street hawkers, many of whom sell sweet trifles at unconscionable prices, such as small lumps of sugar sufficient for one cup of tea at the Russian equivalent of 3 shillings each or more. Among these street vendors are former officers and officials and ladies from the bourgeois classes now undergoing the punishment of impoverishment. They also retail newspapers when the latter are not entirely gagged by the censors.

Will Be Boss

"I shall direct the foreign policies of the country," the German chancellor declared.

PLAN FOR BELGIUM

Von Halkenhansen, governor general of Belgium has announced his plan for the disposition of Belgium after the war, according to messages from Amsterdam which quote him as saying to the representative of a Hamburg newspaper that Belgium will be a federal state similar to Austria and the Flanders wallon will be separated. They will be governed, however, under one king or under a German controlled president.

News has reached here that one of the men implicated in the murder of Count von Mirbach, the German ambassador at Moscow, has been arrested in Moscow.

TURKEY INVESTIGATES AFFAIRS IN TABRIZ

WASHINGTON, July 12—(Official)—Turkey is investigating the reported violation of the United States consulate at Tabriz and the raiding of the American hospital there but has not yet secured the facts connected with the incidents. This information was conveyed to the state department from the Turkish government by the Swedish foreign office.

The official report received said that Turkey replied to the demands of the United States for an explanation by saying that the true facts relating to the reported seizure of the United States consulate and the raiding of the American hospital there had not yet been ascertained but that Turkey would seek to ascertain the facts as soon as possible and then would report to the United States.

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HERTLING SAYS WILSON WANTS WAR TO DESTROY GERMAN NATION

Kaiser's Chancellor Declares Country Will Fight So Long As Its Utter Destruction Is Sought By Allies

FOREIGN POLICIES ARE TO SEE NO REAL CHANGE

Von Hitzte May Be Minister But Hertling Says It Makes No Difference As He Intends To Run the Office Himself

LONDON, July 13—(Associated Press)—"Wilson wants war until we are crushed," was the assertion which was made by von Hertling to the Reichstag speaking on Thursday in behalf of the war budget which the Socialists had refused to approve until they should receive some assurance of the policies which will be followed by the foreign minister who is to succeed von Kuehlmann.

Germany would be in a receptive mood for peace offers that approached German demands, the chancellor indicated. Continuing on the subject of the attitude of the United States and President Wilson toward peace, von Hertling said: "Wilson desires that we shall be utterly destroyed and so long as this desire for our destruction exists we must hold out."

NOT CHANGE POLICY

"We will not change our policies. If serious peace efforts show themselves we will not adopt a negative attitude. This standpoint is shared by the chiefs of the army and by the administration generally."

In reference to the resignation of von Kuehlmann and the naming of a successor he said that Admiral von Hitzte had been proposed to succeed Kuehlmann and that he was thoroughly familiar with Russia affairs which is regarded as highly important. He added that he would approve of von Hitzte's selection provided the latter would agree to follow his, Hertling's policies and not his own.

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